# THE IRISH ARRESTS.

Necessity of Recent Land Demonstrations.

APATHY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

How Daly, Davitt and Killen Were Carried to Jail.

DON QUIXOTISM AT SLIGO.

DUBLIN, Nov. 20, 1879. The first act of this great Irish drama, the develop-ment of which we have all been watching so earnestly during the last three months, is not yet over, when to! the curtain has already risen on the other, and we find ourselves already assisting at the second act of this strange national performance. Strange, did I say? Why there is nothing strange. It is the same old familiar spectacle with which the student of frish history is, Heaven knows, only too well acquainted. First, oppression and griev-ances and discontent; then agitation for redress. public meetings, eloquent speeches, denunciations of wrong doings; then come the arrests, the jails, the prosecutions, the imprisonments, banishments, and prosecutions, the imprisonments, values anew. How to it seems it is to be in '79. We are told by the If any one doubts it let him come to Ireland. Let him read John Mitchel's or any other truth-telling history of this country, and then let him keep his eyes open and see if Irish history does not repeat it-

It was a hard thing for the chief men who have attended several of the successive meetings at which the daily growing distress of the country was being explained and proved and illustrated to find that no good was coming of it all. Every day they saw iry of the people was becoming more intense, just as the proofs of it were becoming more visible. The whole government press had begun by denying that there was anything serious amiss. The rank and file of the party denounced the agitation as a sham and a fiction, got up to influence the elections, to throw dust in the eyes of the Irish in America. They exhausted the epithets of vituperation on Par-nell and his friends and called on the government to intervene and forcibly stop those gratuitous disturbers of the public peace. It is to be hoped that those who wrote and spoke thus believed a little at least of what they said. But grim realities, like want and starvation, do not disappear by more denials. Even "sentimental" grievances, where Irishmen are concerned, have been usually found by British statesmen, in the long run, to have a considerable amount of backbone in them. But when the crops have failedwhere there is no wheat, oats far below average potatoes rotting, hay sodden, no money to buy meal, still less to pay up rent and other old scores, mere saying "no" will not change the face of the landscape and bring back Plenty and a host of blessings in her shining train.

King Harman, a great landowner, a very fair land-lord, a conservative and steady supporter of the govsymment, travelled over to London expressly in order to explain matters to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He told the authorities that thousands of people would be starving before Christman unless immediate measures of relief were adopted. He sketched out what he thought would suit his own locality, and he suggested that reasonable men might be found who would know what was wanted all. A report was received from the General Poor but so slow does officialism move that information for the use of the government in the second week in November did not deal with facts er than the end of September. Imagine the folly. As if any one could not see that many a family might have been battling with want six weeks later. Nothing was being done, however; the public authorities were not yet able to bring elves to admit the existence of the distress, still less to devise a scheme for grappling with it. Is it wonderful if men with strong feelings, who higher, while no steps were being taken to save sometimes to set legal bounds to their indigns allowed themselves to indulge in criticism which comes within the definition of sedition? Alas! it is hard to avoid being seditious in Ireland. The men of 1848 found this out, when looking around them they saw on the one hand a fine wheat harvest and on the other a starving people. They exhorted the people not to let the precious grain quit their shores. THE SLIGO PRISONERS.

nearly so far as this at a meeting held at Gurteen, a small hamlet in a remote corner of Sligo county. The parish priest was presiding as chairman. A resolution in favor of a peasant proprietary, in ported by Davitt. In the course of his speech he referred to a report that the tenant farmers, who were being represented as nearly destitute, had large sums lying to their credit in the banks. This money, it was said, would be good security for the rent. It is needless to say that, so far as the bulk of the tenant farmers is concerned, this story is a pure fabrication. But even assuming it to be true Davitt denied that the tenants would be justified in drawing on their small savings to pay their rents in view of an impending famine. "Fixity of tenure was simply fixity of landiordism, fixity of poverty degradation. The abolition of landlordism the only certain remedy. The time had when the manhood of Ireland must spring up to its feet and say it would tolerate this no longer." At the same meeting Mr. James Daly. of Castlebar, in Mayo county, and proprietor of the Connaught Telegraph, also spoke in favor of a peasant proprietary, and went on to tell his hearers not to sllow themselves to be expelled from their holdings. Mr. James Bryce Killen, a barrister from Dublin, who had come down specially fram Dublin to attend the meeting, supported the proposal of a peasant proprietary. He said that "he would like to see every one armed with a rifle and knowing how to use it. As in other countries, people should obtain their rights by the voice, the pen—he was going to say the sword-but swords are not used in this country. There were among them reporters from London who were noting every single word said that day,

There were among them reporters from London who were noting every single word said that day, for the purpose of putting them, by a little legal frippery, into prisons."

WHERE THE SEDITION LIES.

These are the utterances which have seemed to the persons responsible for the good government of Ireiand so seditions, so dangerous to peace and order, that he time should be lost in seizing the speakers and putting them under lock and bar. For some days rumor has been current in Dublin that the government contemplated arresting some of the persons who had been most prominent among the speakers at the agrarian meetings throughout the country. Many who heard the story dismissed it as a ridiculous heax. Long ago O'Connell said there was nothing so wicked or so silly which a tory government was not capable of doing in Ireland. And Dan was always right. One version of the tale stated that the government meant to unske a regular "hau" of agitators, and that so many would be laid by the heels that there would be a prospect of "peace" for some time to come. As a fact Mr. Parnell and some other leading politicians were aroused out of their sleep at a very early hour yesterday morning, by some over-zealous and anxions friends, who implored them to retire to a place of safety and escape the arrest, which they knew was impending over them. Mr. Parnell, however, resisted all entreaties to concal himself, and declared that he would not withdraw from whatever fate night have in store for him.

How THE ARRESTS WERE MADE.

ber 2. At exactly the same hour the superintendent of the detective force, Mr. Maiin, arrested Mr. Davitt at his residence on a similar charge. Both prisoners were allowed to dress and take breckhast and were then conveyed in cabs to the depot for the Middand Ratiway. Constables accompanied them in the cabs. At the depot Colonel Bruce, the Deputy Inspector desired of Constabulary, and Colonel Connolly, the Assistant Commissioner of the Dublin police were shready on the platform waiting for the prisoners. There was a crowd of policemen, some in uniform, many in plain clothes. Had it been the chief of the Russian nihilists who was expected more elaborate preparations to do him honor could hardly have been made. But it is easy to make a "State prisoner" in Ireland. The misfortune is that the category, although elastic enough to admit any number of captives, is singularly unaccommodating in the matter of classification. A special first class compartment in the mail train for Sligo had been retained for the reception of the prisoners. The seditious speeches had been spoken in Sligo county, and the prisoners must therefore be conveyed within that jurisdiction to account before a jury of Sligo men for their evil deeds. Mr. Killen arrived first and was placed along with him. But so desterously was the thing managed that very few even of the railway officials knew what was going on. Indeed, one of the railway in spectors who knew Davit; seeing him in the carriage, shook hands with him and said he feared he would not be long at fiberty to travel. He little suspected that the mild looking civilian sitting by Mr. Davitt was really a police officer who had him in custody. At the last moment a constabilary inspector and some constables took their places in the carriage. The train steamed away at nine o'clock and arrived at Sligo at fifteen minutes to three P. M., where, after a formal "examination," the prisoners were "remanded" till Monday, being meantime lodged in Sligo Jall.

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inine o'clock and arrived at Sligo at fifteen minutes to three P. M., where, after a formal "examination," the prisoners were "remanded" till Monday, being meantime lodged in Sligo Jall.

About the same hour at which the arrests were being made in Dublin a sub-inspector and a large force of police surrounded the residence of Mr. James Daly, of Castlebar, the proprietor of the popular newspaper, the Connaught Telegraph. He was arrested under a similar warrant, was likewise allowed to dress and breakfast, and then conveyed, surrounded by a large force of police, to the railway depot. Hence he was conveyed by a circuitous route also to Sligo. As he passed through the streets he was accompanied by a large crowd, who cheered him enthusiastically. At Sligo the prepartitions to receive the prisoners were ludicrously pompous. Had Don Quixote presided, or some one desirous of covering the whole British administration of the country with ridicule, he could not have planned things better. Three policemen could have escorted the prisoners; but instead, there was a large body of constabulary drawn up on the Tailway platform to receive the prisoners, with shotted guns and fixed bayonets. Constables similarly equipped lined the streets through which they passed. Mounted constables, with drawn swords, rode alongside the carriage which bore the dangerous men to jail, while a large extra force had been collected from all the surrounding districts and brought into the town. Of course, these preparations informed the townspeople betimes that something unusual was about to happen. And so a goodiy crowd was in waiting at the depot and accompanied the escort, and, nothing daunted by the guns and bayonets, they cheered the prisoners heartily, encouraging them to suffer for the cause of Ireland.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MINTAKE.

Until the "public examination" of the prisoners takes place on Monday it will not be possible to understand the legal bearings of the case. It is reported that Mr. Monroe, Queen's Counsel, one of the chief legal offi

### "BEEFSTEAKS" AT HOME.

MR. LABOUCHERE HOLDS THE GRIDIRON OF TRUTH OVER A SLOW FIRE-PEERS AND ACROSTIC EDITORS -BOHEMIANS AND HOLE-IN-THE-CORNER COMMITTEES.

Mr. Labouchère has published a detailed account of the club meeting at which his expulsion was voted. "On Friday," says he, writing in *Truth*, of November 20, "I went to the meeting. The Beef steak Club is not the old club of that name, but a new institution which was formed about three years new institution which was formed about three years ago. It comprises a sprinkling of literary men, actors and painters, with a majority of 'men about town,' officers, government clerks, &c. The entire club consists of two rooms over a shop, one of which is a kitchen and the other a sitting, dining, smoking and writing room. The club, I believe, is closed in the daytime and is open until the small hours of the morning. The neral room I found densely crowded. At one end sat the committee, looking solemn and nervous, and all the rest of the space was occupied by the members, standing or sitting. Lord Wharncliffe was in the chair. I had never before heard of the existence of this nobleman, but it would appear that he is eminent in many ways. He was the founder and (since dead), who wrote brilliant social paragraphs in that journal; two or three years ago he either proposed or seconded the address in the House of Lords in an oration which was a most solemn failure; he gives tea and toast to those visiting the camp at Wimbledon; he owns a rookery in London, and for these and similar acts of patriotic usefulness he was a year or two ago made an eart by his grateful country and Lord Beaconsfield. By his side sat the Duke of Beaufort, an amiable conservative nobleman; but from his very good nature easily swayed by those around him.

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"As soon as the resolution had been read Lord Warnelife rose. There was a grand, condeacending air about him, as though he were a superior being called upon to interfere in matters infinitely beneath him. He explained that Mr. Lawson had on second thoughts resigned, and he paid a little compliment to him for having tardily recognized the paramount authority or such august beings as himself and his brother committeemen. I however, sad to relate, had challenged their authority, and, therefore, with the deepest grief, &c., &c., he had to propose the resolution affecting me. Into the fraces, and into the causes of the iracas, he would not enter. They did not concern the meeting, nor did Truth, which was a journal that he med it a point not to read. Then, after a few propose the resolution affecting me. Into the fraces, and into the causes of the iracas, he would not enter. They did not concern the meeting, nor did Truth, which was a journal that he meeting, nor did Truth, which was a journal that he meeting, nor did Truth, which was a journal that he meeting had not not he lot it, he proceeded to state why the committee had called upon me to resign. This was because I had ventured to publish a letter reflecting upon Mr. Lawson, if, continued the intelligent nobleman, 'Mr. Labouchère had addressed to Mr. Lawson in the club the remarks that he published in Truth respecting him, or if he had placed them over the mantel-piece ne would have broken a rule of the chind have been brought into the club. Respect for the peerigs and a belief in the innate wisdom of peers being one of the characteristics of myself and of many other mantel when he had not the total the sum of the chind o

Then.' said Mr. Thompson, how can you fancy that you have a right to expel him from the club?' Mr. Underdown,' said Lord Wharneliffe, 'wi'l now speak for the committee.' Mr. Underdown, a lawyer, but better known as a director of companies and a negotiator for directors of companies, on this rose and spoke to his brief. He launched out into a series of very vague generalities, and lost himself in some reconditor remarks respecting journalism and social strata. No one seemed to understand it himself. You of protere mail. A brief, and nothing more.

"Feeling for the discomiture of his brother barrister, Mr. Inderwick, of the Divorce Court, came to his aid. What he said I do not exactly remember, nor does any one cise whom I have consulted. Mr. Inderwick seemed to have a general sort of idea that some one a 'co.' Whether I was the wife, or the husband or the 'co.' was not clear to him, but the resolution recommended itself to his mind as a sort of divorce of some one from some one, and therefore he should vote for it mis. 'Let us now vote, gentlemen,' said Lord Wharneliffe; 'many of us have important business elsewhere,' and by this it was understood that His Lordship had already sufficiently condescended, and that he wasted his dinner. Now, the members of the club had somehow arrived at the conclusion that in case the resolution was not passed the committee would resign. This was folt by many fadependent members to be much as if a judge were to convey indirectly to a jury that fit did not bring in a verdict or guilty, he and all other judges would bring society to a standatil by refusing from hencetorward to administer justice. So Mr. Frank Marshall asked the chairman point blank whether the committee would resign if the resolution were negatived. After to convey indirectly to a jury that fit did not bring in a verdict or guilty, he and all other judges would bring society to a standatil by refusing from hencetorward to administer justice. So Mr. Frank Marshall asked the chairman point blank whether the committee

#### ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

The committee for the promotion of an International Maritime Exhibition at Marseilles in 1881 met recently, when it discussed general questions relating to the special advantages offered by that city for such an undertaking.

relating to the special advantages offered by that city for such an undertaking.

Leo XIII., says the Corrieve d'Italia, has consulted several foreign bishops with respect to the advisability of Italian Catholics taking part in the Parallamentary elections. The majority of the replics are against such action, and hence the disinclination apparent among the leading adherents of the Papacy to exert a trial of their political strength.

Disturbances among the students of the St. Petersburg University occurred three weeks since, resulting in the arrest of two or three students and the closing of the library by order of the Governor General. The cause of the disturbance is attributed in some quarters to dissastisfaction with the increased fees for the curriculum. A St. Petersburg newspaper recently stated that 100 students, unable to pay the fees, were excluded from the university. Other accounts report that the disturbances were owing to the proceedings of the inspectors.

London World:—"When General Crealock joined the column to take command, he appeared in camp dressed more artistically than in uniform. A broad wideawake hat and a feather, and, suspended to his belt by chains and swivels, as is the fashion with officers campaigning nowadays, knives of all sorts, a compass, a corkscrew, a drinking cup and other knickmacks. Says one blue jacket to his mate, as they were oiling a Gatling, "Tro's a rummy looking bloke, Jack; if we'd only a few wax candles, we'd darned soon turn him into a Christmas tree."

The Spanisrds have responded munificently to the ampeals by the press for the sufferers in Murcia.

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The Spaniards have responded munificently to the appeals by the press for the sufferers in Murcia. The Gacta has collected 790,0001; Imparcial, 206,0001; El Globo, 27,0001, and the committee of the Union Mercuntil 142,0001. The Empress of Russia has contributed 1,0001. Some romantic incidents have occurred during the fearful disaster. Thus a quardia civil who saved the life of a young gril lost his heart in the operation. So did she, the result being that they are going to be married to each other. This affecting spisode so touched the heart of a certain Don Manuel Donoso that he sent the young couple a present of 1251 and a nuptial bedstead with all fittings complete.

The London Daily Telegraph, speaking of the Shenandoah, says:—"She long survived the American war to carry ivory, gum, coral and cloves for an African Imaum, who, in 1875, was received by the Queen of England, and had the honor of being made a freeman by the city of London. The Shenandoah, by her fourteen years devoted to peaceful and commercial pursuits, had washed off the tain attaching to her former career, against which Mr. Adams invelghed so forcibly at Geneva in 1871. The moral to be deduced from her history during the American war is that privatoers may inflict enormous damage upon an enemy's ships at sea before they are caught even by a first class maritime Power—a moral to the cogency of which it behooves this country, above all others, never for one moment to be blind."

Two clubs have been recently started, both under one roof, in the Frankfürter Strasse, Berlin, one of

ittee, looking solemn and nervous, and or the space was occupied by the memory or sitting. Lord Wharncliffe was in had never before heard of the existence eman, but it would appear that he is many ways. He was the founder and r of that pioneer of 'society journals,' ras the brother of a clayer continued.

scribed limit he must resign all hope of being received into the emaciated bosom of the "Thin Club."

A French newspaper calls attention to the more and more marked volle-face of a certain fraction of the bourgeoisie from Left to Right, or from radicalism to the opposite pole, by whatever name it may be known. The revival of Beaumarchais' "Mariage de Figaro" at the Théatre Français has furnished an oupertunity of observing the change in the attitude of the bourgeoisie between 1789 and 1879. This comedy used to be the ideal one in the eyes of the bourgeois, who was liberal and sceptic sometimes even to impiety. Thanks to a class of politicians whose fear was either real or affected, a large number of these same bourgeois have become conservative even to being reactionary, and religious even to being clerical. Twenty years ago the journal that used to be par excellent the organ of the mocking and sceptical bourgeois put itself under the protection of Beaumarchais' valet. Then Figaro was thought to be the symbol of free speech and free satire, two essentially bourgeois qualities. Now some of the organs of this same bourgeoisie look upon the "Marriage of Figaro" as a kind of radical pamphlet. For two pins they would grow indignant that the mockeries of the valet, the rival and the conqueror of his master, should be allowed to be witnessed on the first stage of France and of the world.

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allowed to be witnessed on the first stage of France and of the world.

The corps of skaters, a force peculiar to the Norwegian army, has been lately reorganized, and consists now of five companies each of 110 men, which in time of war can be reinforced by calling in 270 skaters belonging to the Landwehr. The men of this corps are armed with rifles, and can be manœuvred upon ice or over the snow fields of the mountains with a rapidity equal to that of the best trained cavalry. The skates they use are admirably adapted for travelling over rough and broken ice or frozen snow, eeing six mehes broad and between nine and ten inches long. In ascending steep slopes the men take a zigzag course, tacking up the mountain side as a ship does against a head wind. As an instance of the speed at which they can go, it is mentioned that last winter a messenger despatched from Roerass at three o'clock in the morning arrived at Drontheim at half-past nine in the evening of the same day, having consequently accomplished 120 miles in eighteen and one-half hours. It must be added, however, that Roerasa less some 2,000 feet higher than Drontheim, so that the course of the skater was down hill the whole way. On the return journey the same man took fifty-four hours to reach Roerass from Drontheim, but the route he took led him over very rough and broken snow fields, which rendered great caution and slow skating necessary.

The following communication was received yesterday by Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health, from Dr. T. Kehune, of No. 224

Board of Health, from Dr. T. Kehune, of No. 224

East 119th street:—

Reading the New York Herald this morning, I noticed the report of the death of Alfred Lundburg, of No. 207

East 122d street, who, as stated, died from the results of blood poisoning from vaccination. As there is a great prejudice among some of the laity against vaccination, and as reading the case would make them more so, I deem it my duly to Inform you of what little I know about it, I was called to see the boy on November I; this was the first and only time I saw him. From the history that his mother cave he had been vaccinated for some time (i do not now remember how long); he was up and about the room; he was in a badly nourished condition, but there was no evidence of any blood poisoning. He was suffering from eccenna papilosum et lehorosum. The disease was at that time well marked and presented all the characteristic features of ichorous eczema; the eruption was most marked about the elbow joint and forearm, the angles or the month and also of the fissure variety. Here were also eruptions about the head and body. The case was well marked and interesting. I requested the mother to call at my office with him is a few days, but as she did not return the case passed from under my observation. But as the case was such a marked one when I saw it, I thought it my duty to inform you of these facts, and I hope that the investigation of your Board will bear them out and the case not go on record as one of poisoning from vaccination.

# WEO POISONED BLAIR?

Attempt to Fix the Crime on Mary Connolly.

#### ON THE RACK

Searching Cross-Examination of the Witnesses for the Prosecution.

Contrary to general expectation the examina tion in the case of the alleged poisoning of Charles E. Blair, of Chatham Village, N. Y., by Joseph and Mary Volkmer was not con cluded yesterday. Two hours were devoted to the taking of testimony in Essex Market Court, and yet only the cross-examination of one witness was brought to a close, while that of another was but half finished. The prisoners' counsel are making an obstinate fight for them, and say that some days will elapse before the work they have entered upon will be brought to an end. They propose to devote two or three days to the cross-examination of Mary

Connolly alone.

Justice Duffy was going over the police returns Market Court with Detectives Wade and Hess. They were shown into the private examination room. that a telegram had reached him from his son to his home, and that the village papers were devoting no little amount of space to the matter. "I am annoyed," he said, "to see how my motives have been misrepresented. It was because I pitied the condition of Mrs. Volkmer that I visited her."

"Then you visited Mrs. Volkmer out of charity?"

"That visit," said Justice Duffy, entering the coom, "nearly ended your acts of charity."

The examination of yesterday began about half-past ten. Mary Connolly nervously approached the magistrate and said:—"These lawyers are defending everybody but myself. I would like to have on

"That's not necessary," said the Justice; "I will look out for you myself and see that you are not

"Thank Your Honor," she said. "Bring out the prisoners," said the Justice.

Joseph and Mary Volkmer were then brought into

court. A chair was placed for the woman, while her husband stood by her side. Previous to the openobject to the presence of Mrs. Connolly. I ask that she be sent in the examination room, so that nothing the witness testifies to may be heard by her." The woman was then removed.

On Saturday Blair had brought the events of the day on which he is said to have been poisoned down to five o'clock in the evening. He was cross-examined vesterday as to the events from that time on.

In answer to Mr. Bogert's questions Blair said that at five o'clock on last Wednesday evening Mrs. Connolly, Mary Volkmer and himself were the only persons in the room at No. 114 Essex street, as Volkmer had before that time left the house; he said he was in the room from five o'clock until halfpast ten or eleven, when he retired; during that time he did not leave the house; Volkmer came in hour before witness went to bed; he drank some lager beer before Volkmer's arrival; the first drink of beer he had was soon after Connolly came in, between five and six o'clock; three-quarters as much as a mug would hold; Mrs. Volkmer brought it to him and he only drank that one glassful; a pitcherful was brought in; they all drank from it while it was in his sight and the women drank until the liquor was gone; fifteen minutes afterward fresh beer was purchased by glass, which was marked with a small flower; the liquor was poured out in his presence by Mrs. Con-nolly, and was handed to him by her; the same length of time elapsed before a third pitcher of beer was brought and he drank again; the glass was in Then the witness related the symptoms that followed. I commenced to grow sick, he said, after this: I had violent pains across my temples, then a severe headache and great sickness at the stomach: this; I had violent pains across my temples, then a severe headache and great sickness at the stomach; I first became ill at six o'ciock, but did not leave the room; I vointed a little and felt better for a moment or two; atter this I drank my fourth glass, gradually and at an interval of twenty-five minutes between it and the one before; the dreadful pains in my head continued; I said, "I'm going to have a return of my sick headaches;" I felt it was only a headache; the pains were accompanied with violent vomiting; Volkmer came in later with a pitcher of beer; he poured out a glassful for me; Mrs. Connolly handed it to me; I took a swallow and then placed the glass on the mantelpiece; "I'm getting very sick," I said to Volkmer, "I've got a very severe attack of sick headache; I think I will go to the Occidental Hotel;" when I got up from my chair I found my knees were shaky and limbs powerless; I was weak all over, and told him that it was out of my power to walk half way to the hotel; upon reseating myself I vomited again; Volkmer said to me, "Well, if you can't go, do you want to lie down?" "Yes," I answered, "anywhere;" it was then that he proposed that I should go into his bedroom and sleep on his bed, to which I agreed, provided I was allowed to lie in the front of it; when I consented to his proposal the fact that the room contained only one bed was not known to me; I got into bed and a pail was put on the floor beside me, because I thought I should womit again.

SOLICTUDE FOR THE SICK MAN.

lie in the front of it; when I consented to his proposal the fact that the room contained only one bed was not known to me; I got into bed and a pail was put on the floor beside me, because I thought I should vomit again.

"Now, Mr. Blair," said counsel, "what did Mrs. Volkmer say when you said you were ill?"

"She proposed to go for a physician; Volkmer said something to her in German; her exact words were, "We'll send for a doctor for you;' this I retused to let her do; Mrs. Connolly was in the kitchen all this time and I saw what she was d. ing by the light that burned there; it was on the sitchen table; from where I lay I could see straant ahead into the kitchen; the stove and two winns was were in view, as also the foot of a bed which was placed on the floor after I retired; Mrs. Connolly when I left the room had her bonnet and shawl on, and said that she was going home, but she didn't go; on the contrary, I saw her walking about several times in the night."

He then said that he was subject to sick headaches and that they were generally very severe; the only thing he noticed unusual was a general weakness, a symptom he had never experienced before; his head did not swim and he did not believe that the lager had affected him; previous to his visit to the Volkmers, a slight lunch after he left the boat was the only food he had taken until he ate a hearry meal at their house late in the afternoon; after vomiting he felt a little better, but the headache did not leave him and there was great nausea. Witness said that as a rule when he vomitted he felt much better, and that when the headache came on he generally womited. "On this occasion," he said, "I vomited more than usual; the last time I did so there was a very bitter taste; the pain extended away down my body; I remained in bed until seven o'clock in the morning; Mrs. Volkmer got up first to prepare beackfast, and then I arose; Mrs. Connolly." Blair's cross-examination was ended at this point.

Counsellor next took up the cross-examination of Mrs. Connol

lawyer.
"Mary Connolly?"
"How many other names have you?"
"How many other names have you?"
"She looked at the Justice and he told her to anshe looked at the Justice and he told her to anshe said.

She lcoked at the Justice and he told her to answer.

"May Taylor, I've been known as," she said.

"What other names have you?"
She hesitated, whereupon the magistrate again told her that she need not criminate herself. She then refused to answer, but, her objection having been overruled, she said, "I have been known as Mary Ann Williams for a year. My maiden name was Mary Ann McMahon. I am from Dublin, am forty-seven years old, and have been in this country about eleven years. My occupation is that of a domestic. The last place I worked at was No. 22 Varick street, where I cooked for a week, but the work was too heavy and I left. That was month before last."

"What was your mistress' name?"
"I don't know."
"I thought not," safit counsel.

"Weil," said the witness, looking up at him, "she

don't know."
thought not," safil counsel.
'eil." said the witness, looking up at him, "she

was a German and I couldn't even pronounce her name; there were fifty boarders there; an advertisement in the papers led to my going to the house; before that I kept for myself, at No. 5 Extra place. First streat, between Second and Third avenues; I lived there eighteen months; I kept house for a man named Robert Taylor; I left him five weeks ago; where Taylor now is I can't tell."

"Didn't you see where he is?"

"No. sir; he moved out."

"Now, dien't he move out with a policeman?"

"Now, sir; he noved out with a policeman?"

"Never."

"I refuse to answer."

"Justice Duffy asked, "Do you think it will demean you?"

"Then you'll have to answer."

"Wen you ever in prison three years and six months ago. That's where I became acquainted with Mrs. Volkmer. I was sent up for shoplifting."

"Where did you do the shoplifting."

"Where did you do the shoplifting."

"Where did you go to?"

"Up the river; Sing Sing; I don't remember the name of the judge; no one defended me, because I pleaded guilty."

"Were you ever sent to any other prison?"

Justice Duffy told her she might refuse to answer if she conscientiously thought it would degrade her to do so.

"I don't know what to do," said the witness, ex-

"I don't know what to do," said the witness, excitedly, "I didn't think that when I come here I was to be examined for the history of my life; I was not in any other prison at any other time."

"Let me refresh your memory," said the counsel. "Were you not tried in the Court of General Sessions?"

"Yes, sir; I was on the Island."
"What for?"

"What for?"

DAMAGING ADMISSIONS.

A heated discussion ensued between the counsel and the magistrate on the right of the prisoner to answer. She was compelled to reply. "I was there for shoplitting," she said, "and got six months; I do not recognize the magistrate present as one of those who committed me."

"Isn't your face in the Rogue's Gallery?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Did you ever sit at Police Headquarters to have your picture taken?"

"Yes, sir; guess I did."

"Were you known by the name of 'Big Satchel Mary?"

"Yes, sir; guess I did."
"Were you known by the name of 'Big Satchel Mary?"
"No; I swear I was not."
"Ever been in the Pennsylvania State Prison or Crow Hill?"
"No, sir, nor to Clinton, Trenton. Auburn or Wethersfield; my husband was named James Connolly; he died twelve years ago, before I left Dublin; I've been only once in State Prison; my picture was taken the time I was acquitted of a charge of shop-litting; that was about six years ago; I was arrested the last time for pocket picking by a detective.
"How many other times have you been arrested?"
"I decline to answer."
"I press," said the lawyer, using a legal phrase.
"Well," answered the witness, "you may press as much as you please."
"How often were you arrested for picking pockets?"
"Once, shout five years ago. Jere Woods arrested."

"How often were you arrested for picking pockets?"

"Once, about five years ago; Jere Woods arrested me; 1 got five months in Special Sessions; I was guilty of stealing it, but Woods and the Court didn't know it; the Court was in doubt when I was sentenced; I never was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court and don't know where it is."

"With the exception of twice for shoplifting when you were found guilty, once for intoxication when you were given ten days, once for shoplifting when you were given ten days, once for shoplifting when you got clear and once when you were sentenced to five months for poexet ploking, do you say that you were not arrested!"

"That's all I recollect."

"Will you swear that you haven't been arrested half a dozen other times?"

"No, sir."

"Will you swear you haven't been arrested fifty other times?"

ill you swear you haven't been arrested fifty

"No. sir."

"Will you swear you haven't been arrested fifty other times?"

"No. sir."

"I don't think we need make the number any higher," said the counsel.

WHERE SHE FIRST MET MARY VOLKMER.

"The first time I net Mary Volkmer," the witness next said, "was in prison, about three years and six months ago, when I was doing a year; I next saw her six weeks since, when I lived at No. 5 Extra place; she came to my house, and I went down the following day to her house, got drunk and was given ten days in this court; I gave my name in court as Mary Ann Williams; the next time I saw her was on the first of November; I'd been to the house in Extra place, after serving my ten days, and saw Taylor; we quarrelled, and, packing up my trunk, I went to live with Mary Volkmer; that night Mary and I went to Boston on the Boston boat; I expected to find a friend in Somers street, South Boston, but when I went there my friend had moved; that was the first time I was ever in Boston; we reached there about six o'clock on Tuesday morning and went to the Marshall House, in Marshall street; we spent election day in Boston; two nights we stopped at the hotel, two nights we were on the boat and we arrived back in New York on Friday, having been gone five days."

"Were you'in a pawnshop while in Boston?"

his stateroom: Mary Volkmer and Blair stayed there all night and I was locked out."

"There's your motive," exclaimed the lawyer, "and we rest our case for the day. Before Your Honor," he continued, pointing at the Irishwoman, "sits the really guilty party."

While the above severe cross-examination was taking place Mrs. Volkmer grinned with delight, and huge enjoyment was pictured on the face of her husband as he sat upon a desk and swung his legs to and fro. The defence then asked that the bottles said to contain the poison should be sent to the District Attorney's office, and thence be given to a chemist to analyze their contents.

"That abalysis," said counsel for the prisoners, "will open people's eyes,"

The defence assert that the contents of the two bottles will be found to greatly differ, and that an inference in the prisoners' behalf can be thereby drawn.

Ball was offered for Blair by an unmarried woman named Troud, of Quincy street, Brooklyn. An examination will be made before her bail tond will be accepted. Blair and Mary Connolly were returned to the House of Detention, and the Volkmers to the Court Prison, after Justice Duffy had ordered that no one but the prisoners' counsel be allowed to speak to the latter. The case was adjourned until to-day.

NEWARK'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

# NEWARK'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

It having been stated by a director that the managers of the Newark Savings Institution (which suspended payments several months ago) contemplate making application to the next Legislature for the passage of a law extending and enlarging the power of the Chancellor over such of the savings banks throughout the State as are in an embarrassed condiof the Chancellor over such of the savings banks throughout the State as are in an embarrassed condition, Daniel Dodd, the president, denied the report. He admitted, however, that he himself was desirous of having the Legislature pass a law enlarging the powers of the Chancellor in regard to the kind of securities in which new deposits should be invested. At present the managers are permitted to invest only in government bonds, but Mr. Dodd believed there were other securities equally as safe which would render larger profits. During the past few months, Mr. Dodd stated, the old securities have increased in market value about \$1,000,000, and if the managers were permitted to continue as they are now doing the bank would be able to pay dollar for dollar. There were about \$3,000,000 upon which nearly the face value could be obtained, \$1,000,000 of securities upon which money could be realized at any time, and some \$3,000,000 of depreciated securities. During the past week the bank completed negotiations by which \$2,000,000, cash, would be received from some depreciated securities. Were it not for the confidence he has in a speedy resumption Mr. Dodd says he would never, for the salary of \$4,000 per annum, put up with all he has during the past two years. He could not say when another dividend would be paid to the depositors.

ANXIOUS NEWARK OFFICIALS

## ANXIOUS NEWARK OFFICIALS.

The Chiefs of the Police and Fire departments, the City Clerk, Street Commissioner, Clerk of the Centre Market and all the other department officers of the city government of Newark hold office by favor of city government of Newark hold office by favor of the Common Council. The republican members of the next Council, which organizes in January, will hold a caucus this evening. The immediate result is that the officials named and their friends are on tenterhocks, the word having gone out that the new Councilmanic broom would make a clean sweep. It is generally feit that changes will surely be made in the positions of Chief of Police, Chieffengineer, City Clerk, Street Commissioner and Clerk of Centre Market.

## DOING GOOD BY STEALTH,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:--Will you permit me to convey through your col-ums the thanks of B. J. Van der Noot, whose name you so kindly gave in your Thanksgiving article of Thursday last as deserving of assistance, to the un-known donor of \$7, which her refusal to disclose her name prevents him from expressing in any other manner?

# THE POET MURDERER.

Specimen of Verse by Andrew Tracy, Condemned To Be Hanged.

INSTABILITY OF PUBLIC OPINION.

An Argument in Favor of the Morbid !mpulse Theory.

The fatal 4th of December is near at hand-wretched day, on which a man long bereft of mora and mental soundness, who struggled for years give Smethport a holiday, "None so blind as those who will not see;" few as stubborn as those who prate of justice. In the horror of this man's act men of sense have forgotten themselves. It is a strange fact that many who signed the petitions to the Board of Pardons for mercy to Andrew Tracy (the young lawyer who shot his cousin and sweetheart) should to-day be loud in clamoring for his death. Seeking for a reason carefully I find only two, and well do they explain the fickle nature of the human mind. A of heart since the 18th inst. on learning that a political body which assumes judicial functions entirely beyond its comprehension and gravity had refused to receive their prayer. Because this anomalous association with the condemned man was of no acpeople of Smethport accept rebuke and blindly join in the cry for blood. Simple contradiction to such as do not think for themselves is conversion. Be-

cause no cartenly power now stands between Iracy and the Almighty his cartally friends have vanished like the dew.

TRACY'S JUSTIFICATION.

But there is a graver, more serious accusation brought against the condemned man. In the face of death, after an end has come to hope, when he finds that his distemper is not recognized by law and sneered at by justice, Andrew Tracy has written "poetry." It matters not that, falling to get a hearing from man, he has made his defence betore God in verse. "Poetry." associated in the mind of the country bumpkin with Mother Goose and paalm tunes, is inexcusable. It is as much in disfavor as pie is likely to be in New York for some time to come. The learned members of the Board of Pardons whom I have heard speak about the case have always closed by saying:—Then, too, you know he can write poetry." The inference to be drawn from their nods and words is problematical, and, indeed, contradictory; but that does not matter when one's mind is made up. Tracy writes verse, and is therefore a fool. That is just about what the popular verdict amounts to! I have decided to allow Andrew Tracy to state his own case in the remarkable specimen of blank verse which he has written since his final conviction, and without further comment conclude this letter with it. The theory of the work would appear to be that, knowing so little as we do of God, it is not surprising that we fail to understand the human heart and the impulses of the mind.

They err who deem the captive's lot confined

think wo need make the number any higher, said the counsel.

"I don't think we need make the number any higher, said the counsel.

"He first time I met Mary Volkmer," the witness met said, "was in prison, about three years and six months ago, when I was doing a year; I next saw her six weeks since, when I ilved at No. 5 Extra place; she came to my house, and I went down the following day to her house, got drunk and was given ton days in this court; I gave my name in court as Mary Ann Williams; the next time I saw her was on the first of November; I'd been to the house in Extra place, after serving my fen days, and saw Taylor, we quarrelled, and, packing up my transk, I went to live with Mary Volkmer; that night Mary and I went to Boston on the Boston boat; I expected to find a friend in Somers street, South Boston, but when I went there my friend had moved; that was the first time I was ever in Boston; we reached there about it is a colock on Tuesday morning and went to the Marshall House, in Marshall street; we spont election day in Boston; two nights we stopped at the hote, two mights we were on the boat and we arrived by the word of the hote, two mights we were on the boat and we arrived the with the word of the hote, two mights we were on the boat and we arrived age.

"Yes, sir," answered the witness, astomished at the question.

"What did you take in there?"

"Yes, sir," saw she to only Boston pawnshop I went into; I never saw Blair before I went aboard the boat on November; I got \$4 on it; I didn't give my own name to the pawnbroker; the ticket is not with me; that was the only Boston pawnshop i went into; I never saw Blair before I went aboard the boat on November; he spoke to me first."

"Yes, sir, says!; he met me in the forward part of the boat: 'Are you going to Boston,' he asked,' Yes, sir, says!; he met me in the forward part of the boat: 'Are you going to Boston,' he asked,' Yes, says!; he met me in the forward part of the boat: 'Are you going to Boston,' he asked." 'Yes, says!; he met me in the f

The counties pains and weaknesses and wees That bore me nown through many a weary year. And who of all that know me will asser! That my heart nurtured malice toward the one it idolized? Omnisciont Beity Searcher of Hearts. Thou knows if this be true Beat the man judgment is vision and rash, Most rarely tempered. Accorded ever be And deaf to justice that choose to gratify. Hen's basest passed in the passed of ever be And deaf to justice the passed of the true foot good and seals, the hat condemned Both good and seals, it hat condemned Both good and seals, it hat condemned From earliest was sealed by the foot good and seals, it hat condemned From earliest was a passed of the foot good and seals, the foot good and seals of the good and seals of the foot good and seals of the good and se